

STREET COMMITTEE RUSHES OUT OF PRESENCE OF MAYOR LEE'S NEW POLITICAL PAVING CLUB

Had Been Invited by Chairman Rogers to Remain, Because "We Like Your Company"—Mack Brick Man Tells Why His Material Is Sold at Two Prices—South Main Street Contract Not Awarded.

After a conference in the Auditor's office with the aldermanic streets and sidewalks committee and the opening of the bids for the paving of Main St., from Atlantic street to Seaside the new paving and sewer commission decided to put over the awarding of the contract until the next meeting. The members of the street committee might as well have been on the outside looking in. After the commission had asked the committee a number of questions Chairman Hartley arose and said the committee would like to be excused as there was nothing the aldermen could do.

"But we like your company," replied President Rogers, smiling, and that may have been sarcastic, or may have been an amused smile according to the mood in which it was interpreted.

There certainly was not a soothing smile and it did not hold the aldermen. They marched out like soldiers on drill.

"They did not care to remain to see the power they formerly wielded used by others. These aldermen, elected by the people, who, Mayor Lee decided, are not fit to manage the city's business walked out to make way for the five men that the mayor alone has selected to handle the most of the city's business."

The bids opened by the commission were four in number, and the surprise of the meeting was that the Mack brick bid was \$1.25 a thousand cheaper than the price paid for the material the last time it was purchased in this city. The Mack company's bid was \$23.51 per thousand or \$1.25 per square yard.

Burns & Co., offered to furnish Clearfield brick for \$23.50, \$1.27 per square yard. Sullivan & Godfrey offered to furnish Fairmont brick for the same price per thousand but did not quote a square yard price.

The bid of the Standard Brick Co., was \$23.75 per thousand or \$1.25 per square yard.

The bid of the Pennsylvania Clay Co., was not considered as it was not accompanied by a certified check.

The Sullivan & Godfrey Co., offered Johnsonburg Vitrified brick at \$20.51 and Johnsonburg Shale at \$20.35.

On the motion of Frederick Atwater it was decided to make a trial of the bricks according to the standard test. Engineer McKenna was instructed to make the test and Commissioners Rogers, Atwater and Lashar were made a committee to report the result.

The test consists of tumbling a number of bricks together for several hours and then computing the loss in weight by process. The brick weighing the most after this process will be considered the best brick.

Parlo Commissioner Charles Hanson appeared and said that the residents of the south end of Main street wanted wood block pavement and grooved rails laid there. He said he had been of the opinion that wood block was going to be laid. Alderman Hartley declared that wood block was never considered and that when the committee was ascertaining if there was enough money in the permanent paving fund it had asked Auditor Keating to base the estimate upon the cost of brick which is a great deal less than the cost of wood block paving.

Mr. Keating corroborated the statement of the alderman.

Engineer Maurice F. McKenna reported that in connection with the proposed repaving of Main street he had planned to change the grade of the street between Congress and Lumber streets to the level of the flooding of the street and the overrunning of sewer wells in the neighborhood. The plan of the engineer will provide for carrying off all of the surface water which comes from Fulton, High and Arch street during rain storms by way of Lumber street.

Professor George Jamieson, instructor in chemistry at Yale University, and a Bridgeport boy, addressed a

letter to the commission stating that he would like the work of testing the wood block pavement to be used in the street. He had been making a study of wood preservatives and had a thorough knowledge of the work. Mr. McKenna stated that Prof. Stanley of the High School faces the same made the tests in the past, but was unable to make them this year.

The commission concluded that the place to make the tests was at the plant of the company. Prof. Jamieson said in his letter that he would make the trip to the plant in Virginia for \$250 a month and his expenses. The commission was not sure that it would require his services for a month and it was decided to secure a figure which would include his expenses.

On motion of President Rogers it was voted that all contractors should make their letter to the commission. This means that they must equip themselves with hose and run water from the nearest hydrant into the excavation they are filling. The hydrants are controlled by the fire department and the contractors will be obliged to secure permission to use the hydrants. The commission also decided that the contractors will be obliged to furnish a bond to the city for the amount of the contract.

Auditor Keating read a letter from the Mayor of Stamford showing that Mack brick had been purchased there for \$23.75 f. o. b. Stamford. He read another letter from the Mack company which stated that in answer to his letter they would state that it was true that a price had been quoted in this city but he had been criticized by the Golden Hill street job. They said they would answer that question although it was out of the ordinary. George Jamieson representing the Mack Company, told the committee that it was true that he had sold brick \$6 a thousand cheaper in Holyoke than in this city but he had been criticized by his company for it. He had submitted the low figures because he had sharp competition at the time with a shale brick concern. He also told the commission that his company quoted different prices every month and there was no regular stock price for Mack brick. Before leaving the room Alderman Hartley gave Mack brick a hearty endorsement, saying it had stood up and worn the best of any laid here, although he thought other good brick had been laid here he believed they had suffered because poor foundations had been put underneath them.

The commission voted to ask the Common Council to enact an ordinance regulating the location of trolley and telegraph poles. The idea of the ordinance will be to prevent the location of the poles in the center of sidewalks and to prevent the grouping of several kinds of poles upon street corners.

The Director also reported that he expected to be finished with the paving of Golden Hill street in three weeks. He thought it would take about a week to lay a sewer in South Main street where permanent pavement is to be laid.

Mayor Lee told the director that there were a couple of trees in South Main street he thought should be saved. The Mayor asked the director if he did not think that instructions like that would best come from the commission. The Mayor said he thought it was a good time to speak about it and he had done so.

Auditor Keating, who is the clerk of the commission, reported that he believed that the commission would need only three sub-committees—one on finance, one on pavement, and one on sewers. It was voted that the president appoint the sub-committees.

Those who are on the committee besides President Rogers are James H. O'Rourke, Frederick Atwater, Walter B. Lashar, Frank T. Staples and William B. Brown.

Dr. Robert J. Lynch who is at the Galen, Dr. Wright's private hospital, suffering from typhoid fever, is steadily improving, but is still so weak that it is uncertain when he will be able to leave the hospital.

A veranda tea will be given at the Protestant Widows' home on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock by the trustees of that institution for the old ladies of the home. All the trustees are expected to be present.

Mr. Julius Benham celebrated his ninety-second birthday Thursday at his home, 173 Lafayette street. Many friends called to congratulate Mr. Benham, who, although he is so well advanced in years, is in the best of health. He is the survivor of the famous twins who were in business here for many years.

Edward A. Lambert, Edward Barlow, and Harold Bradstreet left the Bridgeport Yacht club to-day in the good ship "Merry Maiden" for a two weeks' cruise in Long Island Sound.

Frank Hyman, who was formerly connected with the local office of the John Hancock Insurance Co., and who is now assistant superintendent for the same company in Marlboro, Mass., is in town for a short vacation.

Secretary of State M. H. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers returned home yesterday from Norwich where they had been the guests of former State Treasurer H. H. Gallup during the week's celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of Norwich.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McGough of 275 Main street are rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter.

Ray White of the Telegram leaves to-day for a trip to Block Island.

Harrison D. Keith, son of Park Superintendent Keith, and Earl Russell are spending a two weeks' vacation in Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Smith have returned from a three months' trip through Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. James Richard Burroughs are this week guests at "The Ark," Indian Neck, Branford. Last week they were in New London enjoying the festivities in connection with the Yale and Harvard boat race.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gates of this city comprised one of the automobile parties registered at the Hotel Garde

BRIDGEPORT MAKES ITS ANNUAL BLUFF

Directory Claims Population of 113,000—A Conservative Estimate Gives the City 94,000—Hartford Has 113,000 and Springfield 90,000.

Directory publishers are flattering to the vanity of Bridgeport, as they use a big multiple in figuring the population of the city. The new issue of the Bridgeport city directory contains 46,592 names, and the number is calmly multiplied by two, and one-half, making the directory estimate of the population 113,980. This appears to be only 20,000 or so out of the real population of the city probably being less than 100,000, rather than more, as the multiple used by the Bridgeport people is too big.

When census time rolls around and the official figures are completed it is always found that the estimate of the population of Hartford, made by "Geer's Directory" is a close calculation. In 1900, when the official figures were 79,850, the directory estimate was less than 2,300 out of the way. The present ratio used by the Hartford directory publishers is one to 2.065. Using this ratio it was figured a year ago that Hartford had a population of 108,888, and the real population of Hartford to-day is probably not much, if any, less than the Bridgeport boomers guess the population of that city to be.

Even so, it might be marked down to an even 113,000. Taking the conservative ratio used here as a means of getting at the real population of Bridgeport, applying the names of residents given in the directory by 2.065, instead of by two and one-half and the result is 94,477.

Bridgeport—using the directory as a basis again—has not regained the ground lost at the time of the financial panic of 1893, which drove many from the city in search of employment. The Bridgeport directory of 1907 contained 46,992 names, or 400 more than the present issue, which shows a gain of 100 over last year, when the residents whose names appeared in the book aggregated 46,482. Accordingly, it seems safe to say that the city is growing, although slowly.

Springfield also has a new directory, which by the way, has a few hundred more names than the Bridgeport publication, but there is no disposition to claim everything there, and the "Springfield Union" figures that doubling the number of names published will give a good idea of the population and by this method it is estimated that there are 90,000 within the city's gates.

A FAMOUS BANKNOTE.

The One That Cruikshank Drew and the Crowds It Drew.

One day about the year 1818 George Cruikshank was passing Newgate on his way to the exchange when, seeing a crowd collected, he went forward to learn what was the matter and saw that it was the execution of several men and women. He was horrified at the spectacle and on inquiring learned that the woman was being hanged for passing counterfeit one pound notes. He learned also that this punishment was quite a common thing, even though the poor wretches often sinned in ignorance, being the dupes of men who sent them to buy some trifles and return the change to them. Wrung with pity and with shame, Cruikshank went home and immediately, under the inspiration of his feeling, sketched a grotesque caricature of a banknote. He called it a bank restriction note—it is not to be imitated. He represented it to a place of execution, with space about filled in with halters and manacles, a figure of Britannia devouring her children and transport ships bearing the lucky or unlucky ones who had escaped death to Van Diemen's Land, or Australia, while in place of the well known signature of Abraham Newland was that of "J. Ketch."

He had just finished this when his publisher, Hone, entered and, seeing it, begged to have it for publication. So Cruikshank etched it and gave it to Hone, who exhibited it for sale in his window with startling effect. Crowds quickly began to gather and purchased so eagerly that the issue was soon exhausted.

Cruikshank was kept hard at work making more etchings. The crowds grew so great that the street was blocked, and the mayor had to send soldiers to clear it. Hone realized over £700 in a few days.—London Standard.

Pronunciation.

Dr. Johnson would not have consented to pronounce "wind" differently in prose and in verse. He insisted upon making the "i" long always. The story goes that, in order to crush somebody who preferred the short "i" in ordinary conversation, Johnson, rhyming all three words with "tinned," remarked, "I cannot find it in my mind to call it wind, but"—rhyming all three words with "blind"—"I can find it in my mind to call it wind." But his adversary got the better of him. Johnson himself always pronounced "gold" as "good." "If I may be so bold," said the other, "I should like to be told why you call it gold."

A Caustic Critic.

The Paris critic Martin once only had taken his chocolate in a place other than the Cafe Foy, and he then found it not good. This happened at the Regence, and the young woman at the desk, to whom he expressed his displeasure, said: "You are the only one to complain. All of the gentlemen of the court who come here find it good."

Defenseless Man.

A woman writer in one of the magazines says women are sacrificed by thousands in the name of marriage. Yes, but what about the defenseless men who are each year torn from their comfortable homes and dragged to the altar?—Columbia (S. C.) State.

Optimism.

"Some fish ate the bait right off my hook," she said.

"Cheer up. He'll be all the bigger when you do catch him," he responded encouragingly.—Buffalo Express.

The swan is the longest lived of birds.

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Of Interest to Summer Shoppers

It is a popular custom now to have early luncheon in the Tea Room. The morning hours, pleasantest for shopping, fly quickly, and the Tea Room is convenient. One may have choice of several salads, freshly made to order, or if it is a cool day, chicken bouillon with whipped cream is good. The tea, coffee or chocolate may be iced or hot. There is homemade layer cake, delicious molasses spice cake, and jumbles, with fruit, jam, or marmalade. Special afternoon tea from three until five o'clock the closing hour.

One is always grateful for a refreshing toilet water when tired, hot, or dusty, and each woman has her favorite. One will like the pleasantly sweet Florida Water (Michelson's is best—another prefers Violet or Rose Water, and now and then there is someone very fond of Lavender Water. Lavender is very cooling and agreeable to a heated skin. The odor is like no other, clean smelling and with certain tonic qualities. A generous bottle for 50 cts.

A Vacuum Carafe is a good thing for picnic parties and motor tours. Enclosed in silver nickel, is a coffee pot, a tea pot, or a water bottle. Tea, coffee, chocolate, bouillon, or soup can be kept hot in this receptacle for hours. Quart size \$5.50.

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